

at the ends of the nervures, and two orange spots near the margin, as on the upperside; anterior margin and nervures narrowly black. Head, thorax, and antennæ black. Abdomen ochraceous, a row of spots on each side. Expanse of wings $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Two males of this extraordinary and gorgeous insect have recently been sent to England by Mr. Woodford, who captured them in the island of Malayta, one of the Salomon Islands, with several females, flying at the tops of trees, where he was obliged to shoot them. A specimen of the female has been in the British Museum for upwards of thirty years and is described and the upperside figured in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1856.

In the collection of Mr. H. Grose Smith.

LIX.—*Characters of undescribed Coleoptera in the British Museum.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

PECTINICORNIA.

Lucanidæ.

Odontolabis femoralis, n. sp.

♂. Black, with pitchy tint on the middle of the head and thorax. The elytra yellow, with the extreme base, the suture, and the margins narrowly bordered with black; under margin black. Mentum pitchy. Metasternum with a large patch of yellowish red on each side. Femora and tibiæ almost entirely yellowish red, the anterior tibiæ darker. Mentum hairless.

Length 22 lines, mandib. 3 lines.

♀. Black; elytra yellow, with a triangle of black common to both elytra; the margins narrowly bordered with black. Metasternum with a red spot on each side. Femora almost entirely red; tibiæ pitchy.

Length 20 lines.

The male of this species resembles *O. gazella*, Fabr. (*bicolor* of many authors); but, besides the red colouring of the underside, it differs in having the mandibles straighter, less flat, and less rugose. The head is shorter and broader. The thorax is rather flatter and more parallel, *i. e.* the lateral angle is not so prominent. The anterior tibiæ have two small teeth on the posterior edge; the other tibiæ are unarmed.

The female is much flatter than that of *O. gazella*, the thorax parallel at the middle of the sides, the lateral angle projecting only slightly. The black triangular patch, common to both elytra, extends a little over the humeral angles, narrowing rapidly posteriorly to a point at the apex. In the colour of the elytra it is more like *O. cuvera*, but the black is broader at the base and narrower at the apex.

This species should be placed next to *O. gazella*.

Hab. Perak (*L. Wray, Esq.*).

SERRICORNIA.

Buprestidæ.

Amyia punctipennis, n. sp.

Obscure cyanescens, nitida; elytris creberrime sat fortiter punctatis, purpureo-cupreis, minus nitidis.

Long. 9 millim.

Much narrower than *A. chryseelytra*, and somewhat resembling *Eumerophilus* in general form. Head rather strongly punctured, longitudinally impressed in front; with a slight swelling on each side of the upper part of the forehead, and two very slight obtuse tubercles on the lower part of the face. Thorax a little broader than long; very gently arcuate at the sides; the punctuation sparse and obscure. The disk is slightly transversely impressed in front (leaving the anterior margin somewhat raised); longitudinally rather deeply impressed behind. Scutellum æneous. Elytra subparallel for two thirds their length and then narrowed to the apex, declivous at the apex; with a large shallow impression at the base between the shoulder and the scutellum; closely and rather strongly punctured, the punctures generally elongate and having an asperate appearance. Prosternum densely punctured. Abdomen very delicately and moderately closely punctured; with a slight fovea on each side, indicating the division between the first and second segments.

Hab. Parana.

Amyia cribrata, n. sp.

Chalybea, fortiter punctata; elytris æneo-auratis, basi vage cuprescentibus.

Long. 10 millim.

Somewhat similar in form to the preceding species, but more robust. Antennæ short, black. Head closely and very strongly punctured, gradually sloping down (not raised above the eyes), impressed above the clypeus. Thorax about one

fifth broader than long, *very* strongly and rather closely punctured; the sides slightly flexuous; somewhat suddenly narrowed at the anterior angles. Elytra evenly convex, declivous at the apex; *very* strongly and rather closely punctured; the punctures irregular in shape and rugose at the bottom. Prosternal process punctured in the middle. Abdomen with very short pale pubescence at the sides and apex of the segments.

Hab. Brazil?

HETEROMERA.

Eutelidæ.

MECHANETES, n. gen.

General appearance of *Diceroderes*. Mentum a little broader than long, gently emarginate in front, the angles much rounded, the sides slightly rounded; the base narrow. Ligula transverse, gently emarginate in front, with the angles rounded. Labial palpi short and thick, the apical joint a little longer than broad. Apical joint of the maxillary palpi large, about one third longer than broad, rather broader at the apex than at the base, slightly curved, truncate at the apex. Mandibles bifid at the apex. Labrum prominent, short and transverse, with the angles rounded. Epistome separated from the forehead by a not very distinct impressed line. Eyes transverse, narrow, lunulate. Antennæ moderately long, robust; the second joint very short and broad, third joint as long as the first and second together, the fourth joint a little more than half the length of the third, the fifth to eighth joints subequal; the ninth, tenth, and eleventh joints forming a distinct, oblong-ovate, compressed club; the divisions between the joints not very distinct. Thorax a little longer than broad, slightly narrowed at the base; with two long, thick, curved, acuminate, horizontal horns, one on each side of the anterior part of the disk, and projecting on each side of the head. Elytra at the base the same width as the base of the thorax, rather wider in the middle, embracing the abdomen (as in *Diceroderes*), flattened on the back, declivous at the apex, striate-punctate; each elytron with an obtuse undulating costa extending from the shoulder to the posterior declivity. Prosternal process curved down posteriorly; mesosternum oblique anteriorly. Metasternum very short. Intercoxal process of the abdomen broad ogival. Tarsi clothed beneath with moderately fine but not very dense hair. Anterior femora with a small but strong tooth on the

underside near the apex; the intermediate and posterior femora with a much smaller tooth. Epipleural fold of the elytra not very broad, narrowed to the apex.

This interesting genus must be placed next to *Diceroderes*.

Mechanetes cornutus, n. sp.

Niger, opacus; thorace minute granuloso; elytris fortiter striato-punctatis.

Long. 16 millim.

Head strongly and closely punctured. Thorax a very little longer than broad, with small conical projection at the sides behind the middle; anterior angles effaced; disk with a slight central impression. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra at the base not broader than the base of the thorax, gradually wider to the middle and then narrowed to the apex; the surface extremely finely granular; with lines of strong punctures, the punctures separated from each other; the dorsal interstices flat. The undulating sublateral costa, when it reaches the posterior declivity, turns suddenly outwards, and is continued a very short distance on the next interstice. Legs thickly punctured.

Hab. Perak (*L. Wray, Esq.*).

LONGICORNIA.

Lamiidæ.

Epicedia Wrayi.

Nigra, pube obscure fulva vestita; singulo elytro macula rotundata ante medium, altera parva sub humero, tertia majore triangulari laterali nigro-velutinis ornatis.

Long. 29 millim.

Somewhat similar to *E. maculatrix*, but relatively longer, especially in the elytra. The surface of the thorax is more uneven, the tubercles on the disk are more elevated; they are placed as follows:—one small one in front of the central impression (not a broad double one as in *maculatrix*); two on each side, subconfluent longitudinally; two posterior, placed side by side. In the middle of the base of each elytron there is a line of about eight small shining black tubercles, and there are several other similar tubercles about the shoulder. The spots on the elytra are similar to those in *E. maculatrix*, except the posterior lateral one, which is about half the size, narrowed, and hooked down on the disk.

Hab. Perak (*L. Wray, Esq.*).